

**LEGISLATIVE SERVICES AGENCY
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FISCAL IMPACT STATEMENT

LS 7273

BILL NUMBER: HB 1565

NOTE PREPARED: Feb 7, 2007

BILL AMENDED:

SUBJECT: Inmate Disease Testing.

FIRST AUTHOR: Rep. Crawford

FIRST SPONSOR:

BILL STATUS: As Passed House

FUNDS AFFECTED: X GENERAL
DEDICATED
FEDERAL

IMPACT: State

Summary of Legislation: This bill requires the Department of Correction to test an inmate for hepatitis C and HIV 90 days before the inmate is released on parole or probation, transferred to a community corrections or community transition program, or discharged.

Effective Date: July 1, 2007.

Explanation of State Expenditures: This bill is estimated to result in added expenditures of \$524,000 each year. Under current law, offenders committed to Department of Correction (DOC) facilities are required to be tested for HIV and for hepatitis C. Offenders testing positive for HIV are required to be retested. As proposed, this bill would require all offenders who are being released on probation or parole, transferred to a community transition or community corrections program, or discharged, to be tested for both HIV and hepatitis C. DOC would be required to administer a confirmatory test for any offenders testing positive for HIV.

Retesting offenders would affect both the Department of Health and the Department of Correction. DOC staff collect the blood samples, and Department of Health staff analyze the blood work and report back to DOC.

Added Costs to the Department of Health -- The unit costs for the tests include all reagents and supplies and direct staff costs. Indirect costs related to lab equipment and utilities are not included.

Unit Costs for Administering Tests		
	HIV	Hepatitis C
Initial Test	\$10.55	\$20.50
Confirmatory Test	\$93.00	

The added costs to the Department of Health are based on these unit costs per test, the number of offenders released in FY 2006 from DOC facilities, and an assumed infection rate of 1% of the offender population. Offenders who test positive for HIV are given a second initial test. If they test positive for the second test, they receive the confirmatory test. In the following table, it is assumed that any offender tested a second time will test positive and require the confirmatory test.

The Estimated Costs of Testing Offenders for HIV and Hepatitis C Who Are Scheduled to be Released from DOC in a 12-Month Period			
All Offenders Released in FY 2006		16,379	
Unit Costs of Initial Tests	x	\$31.05	
Costs of Initial Tests			\$508,568
All Offenders Released in FY 2006		16,379	
Percent Likely to Test HIV Positive	x	1.0%	
Unit Cost of Confirmatory Test	x	\$93.00	
Costs of Confirmatory Test			\$15,232
Costs of Tests			<u>\$523,800</u>

Added Costs for the Department of Correction – DOC staff indicate that the added costs would be in the form of additional staff to perform the procedure, more forms and blood drawing materials, and added space in some facilities due to overcrowding.

Testing in the facilities would require:

- Identifying the soon-to-be-released offenders, which requires added resources since the earliest expected release date frequently changes.
- Scheduling offenders to be tested. Based on a 365-day calendar, almost 45 offenders would be tested each day.
- Explaining the nature of the test, drawing the blood, labeling the tube, and sending the blood to the Department of Health.
- Scheduling and seeing the offender to explain the results and initiate care if indicated.

Explanation of State Revenues:

Explanation of Local Expenditures:

Explanation of Local Revenues:

State Agencies Affected: Department of Health; Department of Correction.

Local Agencies Affected:

Information Sources: Tim Brown, Department of Correction; Robert Lindner, M.D. Indiana Department of Health.

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